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out of Miss Oakeley's paper on Professor Driesch, this is probably the reviewer's own fault, though it may be partly attributable to Professor Driesch.

There remain two logical papers. That by Mr. F. C. S. Schiller, "On Arguing in a Circle," is one of his chronic attacks on the Absolute, but it will probably awaken neither the Absolute nor his minions. Mr. Schiller has never equalled elsewhere his one really admirable logical paper, his contribution to Singer's *Studies in the History and Method of Science* (1917). Miss Dorothy Wrinch contributes a somewhat over-ambitious paper, at least as regards its title, "On the Structure of Scientific Inquiry." It contains many good things in matters of detail. Especially interesting is her treatment of what she calls "true analogy," or identity of form of solution in problems from otherwise different fields. One earlier passage deserves quotation in full. "The domain of logic in science is overwhelmingly wide and correspondingly difficult. No student who has any knowledge of the development of science can deny this. And yet the paramount importance of logic is very seldom realized and the study of it is quite often avoided and only infrequently undertaken by those who seek to make contributions to our knowledge of the world. Professor D'Arcy Thompson in the wonderful epilogue to *Growth and Form* (1917) hints at the æsthetic glories of such a treatment of the world, in words which are full of hope and encouragement, and should earn for him the gratitude of all logicians."

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

SCIENTIA. January, 1922. *Les sciences grecques et leur transmission. I. Splendeur et décadence de la science grecque* (pp. 1-10): J. L. HEIBERG (Kjöbenhavn).—Rapid historical sketch of Greek science. *The Origin of Binary Stars* (pp. 11-22): J. H. JEANS (Cambridge, England).—Concludes that some binaries are due to fission, others to independent nuclei in an original nebula. Interesting for its exposition of the methods by which these results were reached. *La contribution que les divers pays ont donnée au développement de la biologie* (pp. 23-36): MAURICE CAULLERY (Paris).—Largely a comparison of German scientific work with that of other countries, claiming to find in Germany excellent organization of research, but methods inclining towards a twisting of facts to fit *a priori* theories. *La question sociale* (pp. 37-46): Vîlfredo Pareto (Lausanne).—Surveys the history of the conflict of social classes and

the problem of property, a many sided but rather confused summary, that hardly does its author justice. *La paix est-elle une paix anglo-saxonne?* (pp. 47-56): EDOUARD GUYOT (Rennes).—How the difference of interests has led France and England apart since the war—an interesting French view of English policies. *Les effets de la guerre sur la proportion des sexes dans les naissances* (pp. 57-62): F. SAVORGAN (Messina).—The author takes it as proved that in the countries hardest hit by the war, the proportion of male births increased. He attributes this to the diminution of total births, with its resultant better condition of the mothers, so that fewer males were still-born. *Reviews of Scientific Books and Periodicals.*

Endara, Julio. José Ingenieros y el Porvenir de la Filosofía. Second edition. Buenos Aires: Agencia General de Librería. 1922. Pp. 100.

Rueff, Jacques. Des Sciences Physiques aux Sciences Morales: Introduction a l'étude de la morale et de l'économie politique rationnelles. Paris: Félix Alcan. 1922. Pp. xx + 202. 8 fr.

NOTES AND NEWS

RESPONDING TO THE STIMULUS

To the Editors of the JOURNAL OF PHILOSOPHY:

The only reason I have to offer for taking the liberty to reply to Dr. Hunter's letter to the anti-behaviorists (in the issue of May 25), though it is together with a score of others that my name appears on his list, is to inform him that there are more than two behaviorists in this world, as I hope to show in my forthcoming little book, *Psychology and Behaviorism*; and that in his hunt for what appears to him an *avis rara* he has allowed some of the best representatives of the species, like E. B. Holt, E. A. Singer and Max Meyer, perhaps too B. Bode and Mrs. De Laguna, either to slip in among the antis or to elude his aquiline eye altogether.

I heartily agree with him in his refusal to recognize the new systems of behaviorism that are continually being put on the market as genuine products, but if he asks us introspectionists (and most of the anti-behaviorists he draws up in his formidable list are anything but introspectionists) to do a little *self-analysis*, may we not ask him *en revanche* to return the courtesy and explain *objectively* why so many objectivists in psychology should give him the impression that they are paranoiacs seeing "an enemy in everyone not an anointed introspectionist" and detecting a "danger in all objective